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Senator Vest on Democratic Hopes.

The Hon. GEORGE G. VEST of Missouri, writing in the North American Review, sums up the political situation in three sentences, each containing a proposition. Two of the propositions are sound, while the third will

"New York and Indiana are Democratic States." In these States must be fought the Presidential con "Only corrupt means can change their electoral

New York is naturally a Democratic State. It can be carried any year by a good Demoeratic candidate on a platform acceptable to the New York Democracy.

In New York must be fought the Prestdential contest of 1892. There is talk among some feather wits, notably in Mr. VEST's own State, of the possibility of electing a Democratio President in 1892 without New York's vote. Mr. VEST knows more than they do; it can't be done.

But the Missouri Senator is strangely mistaken when he asserts that nothing but corrupt means can deprive the Democracy of the thirty-six electoral votes that belong to the Empire State.

O yes, there is another means of losing New York. It can be lost through folly. Its thirty-six electoral votes can be thrown away by an unwise nomination.

The New Abolitionists.

The year 1889 seems more prolific than the ordinary run of off years in crank movements, parties, and platforms. Of these s so-called New Abolition movement, of which sporadic notices occur, seems to be the crank-The free traders have sometimes called themselves abolitionists, and protective tariffs are among the things to be abolished by the New Abolitionists, but these go much further in their abolitionism.

According to a programme recently issued, their voice is for "the immediate and unconditional repeal and total abolition of all socalled titles to land, other than the natural title of occupancy and use; all statutes, enactments, and so-called laws for the collecin any way relating to the circulating medium of the country; all statutes that in any way interfere with free trade between individuals of the same or of different countries; all charters, special privileges, and franchises to corporations; all forms of compulsory taxation; all other statutes, precedents and customs that in any way conflict with the law of equal freedom."

This is radical enough to suit radicals who would regard Mr. JOHN CADE OF Mr. WALTER TYLER as excessively conservative. One cannot help thinking of SYDNEY SMITH'S remark to the profane nobleman: "Pray consider everybody and everything to be damned, and let us proceed to business."

The New Abolitionists proceed to business by insisting that the State shall own or control all canals, cable lines, irrigation ditches, reservoirs, steam and horse railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric light and gas plants, waterways, and various other things too numerous to mention.

A world in which neither debts nor taxes could be collected would appeal to shiftless and lazy persons, but a State composed of such persons would never be strong enough to take upon itself the labors and the duties which now rest upon private initiative and enterprise.

The New Abolitionists have forgotten to demand the abolition of their greatest enemy. They must abolish common sense, or their cause is hopeless.

Jefferson Davis Before the War.

By a kindly coincidence the last year of AVIS'S life was br spontaneous tributes of appreciation and respect from widely different and unmistakably disinterested sources. Even in the council chamber of the Confederate Congress he had avowed opponents, who sternly criticised his conduct of the war against the Union, and who laid at his door the ruin of the Southern cause. At the same time, in the heated minds of New England abolitionists he stood forth the incarnation of satanic principles and the implacable obstructer of humanity and justice. That even representatives of these adverse currents of opinion should have come to think and speak of him with gentleness and sympathy must have given Mr. Davis a consoling foretaste of the chastened verdict of the future.

One of the unexpected but not unwilling witnesses to the amiable and admirable traits which had marked out the President of the Southern Confederacy for his post of eminence in honor and danger, is Mr. REU-BEN DAVIS, the oldest surviving member of the Mississippi bar, whose stirring professional and political recollections were some months ago made public. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. REUBEN DAVIS was appointed as a Major-General of the Mississippi troops and elected as a member of the Confederate Congress. In his capacity of lawmaker at Richmond he boldly and inflex-Ibly opposed the measures of the Confederate Administration. To quote his own words, "I denounced the whole policy of the war, and the stupendous folly of the provisional Congress in entering upon a gigantic conflict with such puerile and inadequate preparation. This speech gave great offence to the Administration, so that I had afterward no influence, nor indeed much personal intercourse with the heads of Government. I felt from that time (1862) that I was a mere pectator in the final acts of our tragedy." In view of his attitude during the civil war It will scarcely be disputed that in the references to JEFFERSON DAVIS, with which his "Recollections" abound, Mr. REUBEN DAVIS is an unbiassed witness.

Davis, after graduating from West Point and serving with credit in the Black Hawk war, resigned from the army in 1835. His first appearance in Mississippi politics was made, as we learn from Mr. REUBEN DAVIS. in the canvass for the Governorship of Mississippi in 1843. The impression which he stamped from the outset on his fellow citizens is thus described: "He had for eight years been almost a recluse, living upon his estate known as Briarfield. These years of seclusion had been devoted to arduous study, and from them he emerged the ripe scholar, the profound thinker, the polished speaker and writer, whose gifts and graces have won the admiration of the world. At this time only a few intimate friends were aware of his wonderful powers and attainments." A joint discussion was arranged between JEF-WERSON DAVIS and S. S. PRENTISS, to take place at Vicksburg, and to continue until the subject then uppermost in Mississippi, the | circumstances to propose a bill for his own constitutionality of the Union Bank bonds, relief, thus making the Government pay was exhausted. "The friends of PRENTIES

It will be remembered that JEFFERSON

he was master of the whole art of rhetorie and had made himself as familiar with the subject in hand as it was possible for a man to be. Less brilliant in oratory than PRESS-Tibs, he was always fascinating, and had much more strength as a debater. He was certainly more cautious and deliberate, and his friends claimed for him the advantage in this whole discussion."

In 1844 JEPPERSON DAVIS was a delegate to the Democratic Convention called for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors. His speech was "so brilliant and replete with information that upon its conclusion the Convention rose to its feet and nominated him by acclamation for elector." In the ensuing canvass JEFFERSON DAVIS stumped the State, and REUBEN DAVIS records the effect of one of his speeches on a popular audience. "I remember thinking, he made his salutation, that there was nothing particularly imposing in his appearance or manner. But from the moment he began to speak, with all the ease and eloquence of which he was so consummately master, he seemed to expand and etherealize into the very spirit of oratory. It was a delight to listen to his soft and mellow utterances, his lucid argument and poetic fancy. Dignified and commanding, mild and persuasive, his speech was, from beginning to end, a finished piece of logic and oratory. He sat down amid rapturous applause." These and other testimonials by a con-

public life account for the proofs of popular confidence which he incessantly received. He was successively Presidential elector, member of Congress, Colonel of the First Mississippi Regiment, Democratic candidate for Governor, United States Senator, Secretary of War, again a Senator of the United States, the first Major-General of the troops of Mississippi after the State's secession, and, finally, President of the Southern Confederacy. The last reference to him in Mr. REUBEN DAVIS'S "Recollections" is apropos of the inaugural address which, with head uncovered and exposed to a flerce storm of rain, JEFFERSON DAVIS delivered from the steps of the Richmond State House. "He spoke," we are told, "brave words, in that noble voice which might tremble with generous emotion, but was never known to falter with craven fear. He stood there in his perflous preëminence, with the future more black before him than the storm clouds which darkened above his head, and the princely bearing of the man well became the chief of a great people. From that day of evil omen he trod firmly and steadily the path that led him to his cell in Fortress Monroe, where in his dauntless captivity he was crowned with the passionate love and reverence of millions who had followed him to ruin and defeat."

PERSON DAVIS from his first entrance into

Even more striking and more weighty than the evidence supplied by Mr. REUBEN DAVIS, who, however he may have differed from the President of the Confederacy on questions of policy, was himself a strenuous upholder of slavery and of secession, is the testimony lately offered by a fervid abolitionist of the W. L. GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS school. In a recently published volume of reminiscences entitled "Great Senators," Mr. OLIVER DYER records the captivating impression made upon his deeply prejudiced mind by JEFFERSON Davis in the session of Congress which ended March 3, 1849. JEFFERSON DAVIS, when Mr. DYER first

saw him in 1848, was forty years old and in vigorous health, but lame from a wound received only twenty-one months before at the desperate battle of Buena Vista, where it was his gallantry and that of the regiment which he commanded that wrested victory from an immensely superior force. Mr. Dyer can well remember the poignant anxlety felt throughout the North regarding the fate of Gen. TAYLOR and his army, and the enthusiasm roused by the account-carried from hamlet to hamlet of the splendid conduct of Col. DAVIS, who, although severely wounded, refused to quit the field, and sat his horse unflinchingly at the head of his regiment holding a vital position against the infuriated charge of the Mexican cavalry. but she had no TALMAGE. In 1848 Col. Davis had become a United States Senator, and Mr. DYER tells us that "I-then a young reporter of 24, and only a few years out of the woods of Niagara county became attached to Jefferson Davis on account of his genial personal kindness." It seems that at the time there were a good many bills before the Senate containing Indian, or Aztec, or Spanish names which the reporters could not easily catch or correctly reproduce. Whenever a discussion on such bill took place, "I used," said Mr. DYER, to apply to Mr. DAVIS for a copy of the document, and he would always get me one, no matter how much trouble it gave him to do so. He did it, too, with such genial courtesy and kindness that his manner went straight to the heart, and stayed there. In fact, I used to notice that it seemed to give JEFFERSON DAVIS pleasure to do an act of kindness for anybody."

"I often thought," concludes this ardent and unwavering but open-minded abolitionist, "of Mr. Davis's kind personal traits in after years, and especially during the war, when any of us Northern men would have been glad to have him slain as an enemy of the country. Now, however, that all this is past and the asperities of war have given place to the amenities of peace, I find only friendly feelings in my heart toward JEF-FEBSON DAVIS, and would gladly reciprocate, if opportunity should offer, the kindness which so many years ago he showed to me, an obscure young man, when he was a distinguished and powerful Senator of the United States."

The words just quoted strike the keynote of the feeling with which men possessed of magnanimity and thoroughly conversant with American history will regard the memory of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Of ideas preached by others with defiance and impunity at the North and at the South it was his lot to be the protagonist and martyr. Let his convictions, which events have proved erroneous, but which have been shared by many of our foremost statesmen since the foundation of our constitutional government, be condoned in recognition of his sincerity and

self-devotion to an ill-fated cause!

We are sorry, and everybody is sorry, for the Congressmen who have lost money by rascality in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

But to reimburse the plundered statesmen by an appropriation from the United States Treasury is another matter.

The rascally cashier was the agent of the Congressmen individually, not of the Government. When the money was paid to him at the Treasury on their authorization it was paid to them.

If a member should send a messenger boy to the Treasury to draw his salary and the boy should lose the cash, or run away with it, the case would be in principle the same. No Congressman would venture under those him his salary twice over.

anticipated for him an easy victory. Davis | It is true that the Government is rich, had seldom spoken from the rostrum, but | while some of the Congressmen can ill afford their loss. That makes no difference. The Government is rich while a great many other good citizens are suffering through

the dishonesty of their employees Public opinion in the year 1889 will tolerate nothing in the nature of a salary grab, no matter how big the surplus is.

Dr. Talmage in Foreign Parts.

The Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE seems to be recreating and improving himself on his great educational tour and progress through Italy, Greece, and the Holy Land, He preached on Mars Hill the other Sunday, and although his sermon on that occasion is said to have appeared in print some years ago, doubtless the men of Athena had never heard it. He took a plece of rock from that celebrated pulpit for use as the corner stone of his new church in Brooklyn. In fact, his passion for collecting relics seems to be resistless. A correspondent of the Boston Herald who accompanies him on his travels writes from Brindisi that "you would be surprised to see the TALMAGE collection of stones gathered on his trip. He has secured enough to tax a strong man's carrying powers, and to knock a hole the size of hundred-dollar bill in his pocket for freight. He has pieces from the palace of Neno, from the rostrum of the Forum where Cround pleaded, and many a one beside."

It is easy to understand why a distinguished rhetorician should prize a piece temporary to the influence exerted by Jurof the rostrum where CICERO pleaded, but why should a good man like Dr. TALMAGE want any relic of that wicked fiddler Neso? The rock from Mars Hill is to be used in the construction of the new Tabernacle, and we dare say that if the Doctor is not interfered with in his antiquarian and stone-breaking researches, he may bring home rocky relics enough to build the whole structure. It seems, however, that he displays an "easy credulity in dealing with sharks," which bodes ill for the authenticity of the collections which he is making. There is much good rock in Kings county, and from a commercial point of view it cannot be considered economical to import pieces of ordinary rock from Roman or Athenian quarries. But perhaps Dr. TALMAGE regards his "finds" as merely the basis of a system of mnemonics which will guide him through the thorny paths of antiquity.

In any event, the spectacle of the enterprising Brooklyn divine marching with Gothic energy and a geologist's hammer through the ruins of ancient civilization is cheerful and inspiriting. Little difficulties with the police are liable to occur to such an enthusiastic archeologist but presumably the conductor of the party is an experienced traveller, and in case of threatened difficulty Dr. TALMAGE carries his BARDEKER in the same pocket with an American flag.

The correspondent to whom we are indebted for an account of Dr. TALMAGE'S studies shows us an interesting picture of the modern American confronting the antique Roman. Dr. TALMAGE was, of course. profoundly moved by the Colosseum. His idea and experiment in regard to it are thus told:

"An idea has occurred to me with reference to this colorsal work of antiquity. A great deal has been said about duplicating the Errent tower at the American Ex-hibition of 1892, but it seems to me that it would be a far greater idea to duplicate the Colosseum at Rome This would be a means of classical education for the whole nation. The presence of that structure would be a forcible and continual reminder to all nations of the blessings of Christian civilization, as compared with the heartless crucities of the most refined heathen civiliastion, now happily banished from the face of the earth forever. Besides, it is the most stupendous structure ever created on our planet. Moreover, I have disgovered something in regard to it which I have never heard spoken of. I allude to its accustic qualities. I posite side of the Colosseum, which was capable of hold-ing 100,000 people, while I stood on the place once occupied by Namo, and they heard every word I uttered, thus proving that in a building of this kind the human voice could be heard by 100,000 people. Such a struc ture, devoted to arts, science, education, and religion would somewhat atone for the horrid cruelties that were during five centuries enacted in its Roman original."

It is pleasant to know that Dr. TALMAGE could make himself heard in the Colosseum, but is it necessary for the United States to assert our greatness by duplicating that famous edifice? Rome had her Colosseum,

Mr. Reed and the Committees.

The make-up of the Committee on Rules, consisting of the Speaker, Mr. McKINLEY, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CARLISLE, and Mr. RAN-DALL, indicates that Mr. McKinley will be the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Cannon the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

It likewise indicates that Mr. CARLISLE will have a place on Ways and Means and Mr. RANDALL on Appropriations.

But what does Mr. REED intend to do with the Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS Of Texas? We venture to suggest that he might with propriety be assigned to an honorable place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Congress has set apart next Wednesday for celebrating the centenary of Washington's inauguration as President of these United States. It is true that the 11th day of December is not the centenary in question, and bears no relation whatever to it; it is further true that a most ample, satisfying, successful, and splendid commemoration of the real centenary was completed by the people of the country as long ago as April 30, in the city of New York. Nevertheless, since Congress was anxious to have a celebration of its own, and was not to be in session on April 30, it made an arrangement before adjourning on the 4th of March last for this coming ceremonial. It is further to be said in behalf of Wednesday's exercises that they are the modest, cautious, and commendable outcome of a very ambitious scheme which originally proposed to appropriate \$300,-000, and make that the starting point for a World's Fair in Washington in 1892. But that project was judiciously beheaded; and now there is nothing in the way of a tranquil enjoyment of the centennial eloquence of Chief

Justice FULLER, Having completed these ceremonies, let the Fifty-first Congress then address itself to the agreeable and patriotic task of giving its formal sanction to the great World's Fair of 1892.

Brother CHILDS-we speak advisedly and mean Brother George Washington Childscelebrated on Saturday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his happy union with the Philadelphia Ledger, the newspaper which has made him rich while he was making it famous.

That fearful and wonderful statesman Senator BLAIR of New Hampshire, begins his career this session by proposing an amend-ment to the Constitution which shall give the District of Columbia a Senator and a Representative in Congress, and "as many electors for President and Vice-President as it has members of Congresa." He should devote the whole session to this work; it would be less costly than tempering the waters of Hudson Bay with the Gulf Stream, or distributing the Treasury funds in dependent pension and Southern educational schemes.

Yellow has so long been the distinctive color for the cavalry that both officers and men may be somewhat startled to hear a proposition to abandon it. Happily, the change suggested is not violent, it being only from yellow orange. The ground taken is that both for the cloth and the plumes reliow is not durable. while orange is. Of course, substitutions of one color for another in the military service are, or should be, determined by considerations of utility rather than of sentiment, yet many would regret to see the cavalry yellow, so familiar in war times, when the infantry facings were sky blue, now modified by another tint,

The death of EMIN Pashs, after escaping the many dangers that environed him in Central Africa, would be all the more deplorable now in view of the remarkable efforts the world has made to rescue him. It seems to be nearly forgotten that STANLEY's expedition is only one of several that were despatched to carry relief to Emin after the Mahdists cooped him up on the Nile. First Dr. FISCHER, the first white man to make an extensive journey among the flerce Masal, entered the continent from Zanzipan with a large quantity of supplies for Emin and JUNEER. While working his way up the east coast of Victoria Nyanza he died of fever, and his stores became the booty of the natives Then Dr. LENZ, the last white man to cross the Sahara and visit. Timbuctoo, was sent up the Congo to follow the route STANLEY took later. but he could not get porters from TIPPU TIE.

and so came home. Then Italy, concerned for the safety of EMIN'S companion, Capt. Casarr, raised a large sum and organized a relief expedition, but just before it started the sudden fitting out of the STANLEY party led to abandoning the Italian scheme. Finally the PETERS expedition was fitted out at enormous cost, and no one knows as yet what has become of it. The various expeditions to relieve EMIN have undoubtedly cost several hundred thousand dollars.

In our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, we find this description of the New York elimate:

"In the summer season the atmosphere is as terrid is that of Tophet. No human being will remain in it du ing the nights of sweltering heats if he can get out of the furnace to the seashors, some twenty to fifty miles away. New York in the summer is the hottest city north o east of the Ohio River,"

Not three inches away, on the same page of the same newspaper, occurs this further allusion to the same interesting subject:

"A New York paper publishes a picture of the obelish baled up in flannel wrappings, with a big umbrella over its creat. If this is necessary for the protection of a piece of solid rock, what could be done to protect orid's Fair visitors from the phenomenal severity of the New York climate !"

What we should like to know is whether our Chicago friends expect to be broiled alive or frozen stiff when they visit our great World's Fair in the summer of 1892.

What could be more humiliating to family pride or damaging to family prestige than the failure of the attempt to provide a berth and a salary for Gen. HARRISON'S wife's cousin as Chaplain of the House?

"Weak and egotistical," is the comment of the Scaline upon the Fresident's message, and yet he has not used the pronoun of the first person a half dozen times. Indignately hoursed. More than half a dozen. BENJAMIN HARRISON used the pronoun I sixty-one times in his mes-

58go. MR. CLEVELAND AND THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Ex-President Lectures the Veteral on their Pernicious Tendencies.

Colt Hulings Post, No. 176, G. A. R., of Lewiston. Mifflin county, Pa., will hold a fair and fastival beginning on Dec. 19. Some time ago letters were sent to several prominent men of the country, asking them to contribute something to be voted off at the fair, it was believed that the prominence or popularity of the contributors would give the articles a value beyond their intrinsic worth in the eyes of the patrons of the fair, and cause active competition to secure them. The first to respond to these requests was ex-President Cleveland. His letter in reply was read to the post, and gave rise to some comment, and has even been misrepresented for partisan purposes, to correct which, by permission of the writer, the full text of the letter is now given to the public, it reads as follows: From the Lewiston Sentinel.

E. W. Fornot, Esq. Duan Sin: Applications such as you make in your let ter of the 22d inst. are so numerous that it is impossible to comply with them all. You ask that Mrs. Cleveland or I shall contribute something to be "voted off" at the coming fair to be held by Post 176 of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and you state that the purpose of the fair is to increase the charity fund of the post.

I do not know what your idea is as to the thing which

we should send, and do not care to assume that any-thing which we might contribute to be "voted off" would be of especial value to the cause for which the fair is to be held. But it is so refreshing in these days, when the good that is in the G. A. R. is often promituted of the worst purposes, ito know that at least one post contribution in aid of this object.

No one can deny that the Grand Army of the Republic as been played upon by demagogues for partisan purposes, and has yielded to insidious blandishments to such an extent that it is regarded by many good citizens whose patriotism and fairness cannot be ques-tioned as an organization which has wandered a long way from its avowed design. Whether this idea is abcolutely correct or not, such a sentiment not only exists, but will grow and spread unless within the organization something is done to prove that its objects are

not partisan, unjust, and selfish. In this country, where the success of our form of government depends upon the patriotism of all our people, the best soldier should be the best citizen. Yours GHOVER CLEVELAND, NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1889.

Harrison and the Illinois Senators,

From the SL Louis Republic Washington, Dec. 4.—Senators Farwell and Cullom of Illinois called on the President yesterday and requested that Internal Revenue Collector Stone and Customs Collector Seiberger be summarily removed rom office. The Senators stated that there would be very important election for Drainage Commissioners in Chicago on the 12th of this month: that Collector Stone was a candidate for one of the Commissionerships of the Democratic ticket; that Sieberger was an offensive partisan: that both the Collectors were using their offices to aid the Democratic cause. This was a very formidable indictment, and Cuilom set it forth in his most effective way. When he finished Farwell said:

"Mr. President, will you remove those men?" The President answered: "I will not sir." Parwell tried to argue the question, but Harrison cut him off short by saying: "I don't want to hear any-thing more about it, sir,"

When the Senators left the White House Collom was as paie as a ghost and Farwell was as red as a boiled beet. Farwell told of the interview to some of his friends to-day, and said that a nigger on a Southern plantation before the war was treated with more cour esy by his driver than he, a Senator of the United States, was by the President of the United States on the 3d of December in the year of our lord 1805. The chasm between the Illinois Senators and the President is wider than ever.

Jeff Davis Looked Like a Postage Stamp

From the Baltimore America One day a drunken Confederate cavalryman she had never seen Mr. Davis, but was perfectly amiliar with the postage stamps, saw his chief in th streets of Richmon t. Going up to him, he asked in a

Are you Mr. Davis "I am, sir," was the dignified reply.

"President of the Southern Confederacy?" 'I have that honor, air." "I thought so, you look so much like a postage

stamp,"

From the Philadelphia Times The interest of Pennsylvanians just at pres ent is centring upon the Russian mission. That Pent sylvania will get the coveted place is now beyon

oubt. Some say that C. C. Harrison is to be the man others that Charies Emory Smith will be selected. There is no doubt that whoever gets the place will be indebted to Fostmaster-General Wanamaker. This is the party's neck. one of Mr. Wanamaker's private appointments, and like that of Mr. Field, any opposition made to it will Lincoln and Davis Comrades in Arms.

From the Rochester Post-Express.
Under the title, "A Fact Matnematically

Stated," Tax Sus makes this quotation from the Kansas

regular army. Four newspaper men out of five would say that Tu is prints the best written editorial page in the country The statement is mathematical in form, but it is ac the statement of a fact, in our humble judgment. are of opinion that five newspaper men out of five so that estimate on the quality of TEE Sun's editorial work.

Head Waiter-What's the matter with that

san from Cheyenne! Single or otherwise?" asked the census Walter-I dunno. I give him some raw cysters, an he wriggle and wriggle over sence. Head Walter-What's in that bottle near him! Waiter-Dat's de Newbraska sauce,

SISSETONS AND WARPETONS.

The Terms on Which Another Great Track of Indian Lands Can Be Bought. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The Bloux have already agreed to give up 8,000,000 acres of their reservation, situated in what was once Dakota Territory, and now the Sissetons, on the eastern border of South Dakota, are ready to sell most of their lands at about the same rate, provided sundry old claims are first al-

lowed and the accounts squared. There are really two distinct Sisseton reservations, both of which, however, are to be thrown open. One is the rectangular military reservation around Fort Sisseton, in the north ern part of Day county, which has already seen abandoned by the troops in order that i may duly be taken up as homestead land, This reservation alone must furnish about 400,000 acres, as it is nearly in the form of a square, with sides not far from twenty-five miles in length each. Directly east is the Indian reserve on Lake Traverse and Bois de Sloux River. This on the map presents the general appearance of a triangle poised on its spex. The latter point is in Coddington county, and the lines forming the enclosed angle diverge until they have run northward about seventy-five or eighty miles.

The amount of lands which the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians are negotiating to surrender is computed at 789,000 acres. They have reserved for allotment in severalty 127,887 acres, and there are 1.417 acres for religious. educational, and other public purposes. military reservation will bring the acquisition

acres, and there are 1,417 acres for religious, educational, and other public purposes. The military reservation will bring the acquisition up to nearly a million and a quarter acres. Some of it is very good farming land, as the cultiwation of the post garden at Fort Sisseton indicates, and as the presence of a great quantity of small lakes and streams in that region would promise. Accordingly the settlers gathered on the borders have hardly been able to restrain their impatience until the conclusion of the negotiations, and in Brown's Valley, the nearest white settlement in Minnesota, situated on Lake Traverse, the eagerness has been great to cross the water and enter the promised land. Besides the farming lands, there is the mountainous ridge called the Coteaux, which is said to have mineral indications.

The real difficulty is the way is an indemnity claim of the Sissetons amounting to not quite \$343,000, dating back more than a quarter of a century. So far as the price to be given for their lands is concerned, there is no dispute, and iong ago they agreed to take allotments in severalty and the patents for that purpose to the combined bands, who number from 1,200 to 1,500, have been issued. When one of the Commissioners now laboring with them addressed them the other day as clitzens of South Dakota, their responses in approved Indian fashion showed that they were proud of the title. One grievance which they have long nursed is that many years ago they were induced, with sundry other unsophisticated red men, to part with certain lands at the very measure price of 5 cents per acre. As they now hope to get about twenty-five times as much for land no better, they urge that there must have been something very like fraud in the old transaction. Last June Gabriel Renville, Chief of the Sissetons; the Rev. Charles R. Crawford, a Presolverian minister on the reservation, and A. B. Crossfield of Brown's Valley, went to Washington to present the claims of the lindians to compensation. Afterwards three Commissioners, G

THE TERRAPIN TRADE. The Principal Demand for the Savory San rian Is in Washington.

From the Savannah News. The principal demand for terrapin comes from the national capital when Congress is in session, although there is a fair demand from New York and Baltimore. The Boatonian finds a less costly food in baked beans, and the Philadelphian contents himself with a more frugal lare than the Georgia terrapin. In New York, ever, when rich men dine, the terrapin is a favorite dish, and a dinner is not considered complete among statesmen at Washington without the terrapin. A chef who understands how to properly serve the esculent saurian will command as high a salary as the Congressman who foots the bill for the dinner.

A Morning News reporter visited the terrapin pens at Thunderbolt yesterday, and found about 1,000 at A. Plaff's place, and from 2,000 to 2,500 at Henry Ambos's place. They are kent in enclosures built for the purpose, and are fed on shriup and fish. At present there is no demand for terrapin, but the dealers keep them in stock, and have boats and men engaged in terrapin fishing.

The price of terrapin is high, owing to their scarcity. They are worth all the way from \$15 to \$25 per dozen, and the demand alwais exceeds the supply. They are, strange to say, sold by measurement. A terrapin measuring 5% inches or less is not sold as one terrapin, but the continual contents and the stranger and sold as one terrapin. The principal demand for terrapin comes

sold by measurement. A terrapin measuring 5% inches or less is not sold as one terrapin, but three of that size are sold for two. Two terrapin measuring over 5% inches would sell for three.

Thunderbolt is the terrapin headquarters Thunderbolt is the terrapin headquarters. The animals are brought there in fishing sloops, and command as high as \$12 to \$15 a dozen, delivered there. They are shipped in barrels to the North in their season. They are easily kept in confinement, and in the sheds where they are kept they are let run on the ground floor. Pleuty of water is furnished them. They are fed like hogs in a pen, and soon learn to know when the feeder is about. After a short confinement they will come a call for food.

SIGNS OF A HARD WINTER.

Thick Skins on the Snusages Not the Only Omluons Indications.

From the Philadelphia Record The beavers at the Zoological Garden have just finished building a double-deck house, with a cellar and bay window, and have made application to Superintendent Brown for a ton of coal. On the strength of this action the weather man has laid in a stock of cold-wave flags.

From the Portland Oregonian. Capt. J. E. Lombard was telling an interested group of listeners. Saturday about what the Indians at Hood River are prophesying.
"There was one old fellow there," said the Captain, "who, from his thoroughly dried-up and wrinkled face, might have been two or three hundred years old, who said to me: Heap ice, Heap cold, "Why so?" we asked him. 'Pienty accorns, Always be pienty accorns, heap cold, heap ice, "

From the Pendleton Tribune Pah-de-kah, an Indian from up the Columbia River, brought into town yesterday a snow punting that he had killed up the country, and for which he desired \$10. The presence of these birds so far south at this time of the year is said by the weather prophets to be a sure indication that the coming winter will be severe. The snow buntings remain up in the glacier country until the snow falls so thickly that they can obtain no more food. They then come south.

Hard Cider Doesu't Intoxicate,

From the St. Louis Republic MASON CITY, Ia., Dec. 1 .- At 4:10 this MASON CITY, Ia., Dec. 1.—At 4:10 this morning the jury returned a verdict that the twenty-five barrels of cider selzed from M. J. Collins on the 24th ult., now in the custody of Sheriff Kirk, must be returned to its owner, and the result has produced much surprise. Three doctors testified that the cider was hard and was intexicating. Collins acknowledged that it was hard, but produced witnesses that it would not intoxicate. The verdict brought out breaks from the pulpit to-day and a mass meeting will be called at once to arouse the temperance workers. temperance workers.

How Penusylvania Democrata Regard Bill Scott.

From the Wilkesbarre News-Dealer. The less William L. Scott of free-pass fame has to do with the management of the Democratic party in this State in the future the better for the Democratic party. The Erie statesman is a big milistone around

From the Philadephia Record. An officer of the army remarked to-day that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis once served tegether under Major Zachary Taylor in the Black Hawk war. Lincoln at that time was a member of the ols State Guard and Davis was an officer to the

Lasso Practice for the Philadelphia Police, From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Lieut. Buchannan's determination to drill the mounted police in the use of the lasso may be effica-cious in capturing runsway contine-the emergency which suggested the new procedure—and it may be equally useful in arresting a fleeing offender or re-straining a belligerent.

Born That Way.

"Yes, I can. I'm a twin."

WHAT SHALL THE PLAC BET

Readers of The Sun Who Mave Ideas To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SITE

your combination of stars for the national fing, I beg to aubmit the enclosed, s also allows of the addi-** tion of other stars as may be required, either in the interior or between the points on the other side of the star.

As you will observe, the large star is composed of forty small stars, which, with the smaller star in the coupra, makes a total of forty-two stars. C. L. Rossers, 182 Park row.

regulations prescribe the size and colors of the national flag in describing the garrison flag. The blue field is a square, covering a width of seven of the thirseen stripes -not a parallelogram, as depicted in Tun Sus of yeste

ones a parallalogram, as depicted in The Sur of yesterday. The arrangement of the sters seems to be left as a kind of "go left as you please". A definite design would be to arrange thirteen stars (the originals) in a circle and distribute the admitted stars to compose the points of a fire-point star-the compose the points of a fire-point star-the which has taken the left ones, accords with the motto. "E Purithus Trium." Your navy parallelogram is pretty fair for a bedquilt, but the national fag. "an't built in at way." Nariowal Boldium Mon, Virginia, Dec. 3, Boldium.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Army

A Republican's View of President Harrison TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN_Sir: THE Sun is right with regard to the appointment of a man to fill the place left vacant by the decease of Stanley Matthews. That fearless, upright Judge, Walter Q. Gresham, should have been called to "come up higher." But Benjamin Harrison, despite all his professions of sanctity, his prayers and devoutness, is much more likely to pay careful attention to a personal gradge than to strive to do an act of justice. He has no love for Walter Gresham; we all know that. It may be that in the farthermost receases of his little soul there rests a consciousness that Walter Q. Gresham is a greater and a better man than Benjamin Harrison. It is a fact that the latter has ever been jealous of the former. Well, let us be thankful, anyhow, that the President was obliged to relinquist his plan to nominate Partner Miller for the vacancy. Miller would have been the man had Harrison been able to follow his own sweet will. And who would have ever heard of Mr. Miller had not his friend Harrison been elevated to the Presidency? For persistent, unfaltering desire to bestow office upon friends and relatives without regard to finess or the claims of decency, Benjamin Harrison is entitled to stand at the head. He is without an equal. more likely to pay careful attention to a per-

equal.

Well, 1892 will come by and by, and there will be a Republican nomination to make, if the party be not wrecked utterly in the mean time. I name for Ohlef Magistrate Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana. Yours truly, J. C. McConmick, Jr. Beaddock, Pa., Dec. 6.

The Poverty of Millet,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is excellent sound sense in Mr. Child's letter in to-day's issue of Tan Sun. Is it not, however, somewhat hard on the memory of Alfred Sensier to speak of him as so de sirous "to go down to posterity as the good genius o painter's trials? Does any one think this letter in the Life of Millet a forgery !

Life of Millet a forgery?

"January, 1858.—It is frightful to be exposed before these people, not so much because self-love sinfers as breasse one cannot obtain that one needs. We have wood sufficient for two or three days more, and we do not know how to get any, for they will not give it to as without irreciving; the money. My wife will be a mother next month, and I shall have nothing. I am fill and sad: forgive me for telling you all this. I do not pretend te be unhappier than a quantity of others, but every one feels his own trouble, directly." * I am at work on the drawings for Aifred Feydeau, the money for which I ber you to send me as soon as you receive it, for the children cannot remain without fits."

Is it credible that Sensier invented this! Perhaps a broad difference is to be made in their view of things broad difference is to be made in their view of thin

in general between J. F. Millet and his widow and family. It is certain Mme. Millet's new house at Bar binan, directly opposite the (dismantled) studio, is a very proper looking habitation, which hardly en courages the idea that sentimentalism, or even senti ment, is her personal weakness. Does this, however prove the wife and children never knew want, which the father and bread-getter struggled to overcome Possibly they are ashamed of it now; but why doub the motives of an apparently sturdy champion and stanch friend? Is the happy accident of having served a man of genius before he was so acknowledged always to be reckoned a bid for reflected glory by and by. If so, brotherly help is likely to disappear wholly from the face of the earth. New Your. Dec. 5, 1889.

Sardou on the French Critics.

The Figure advises M. Sardou to keep clear of interviewers. Some time ago they made him say that Shakespeare had no talent whatever; and in the Fuis the other day he appeared in a towering passion and abused the journalists right and left, sparing only a few of his own favorites.

"Journalists." he said, "do not appear to appreciate Their admission to rehearsals is a tolerance, and the claim it as a right. That is their fault. So far as I am concerned, I will certainly invite a few critics to witner a stated representation. I will take their advice; but I will only invite critics of talent, whose counsels may possibly be of service to me. I will ignore the block

In the Endnement M. Sardon denied that he had eve used such language, or that he had even received the representative of the Puiz. Thereupon the Patz goes for him without soft gloves. "The Pigare," it says, "was perfectly right in advising M. Sardou to keep clear of interviewers. They only serve to prove to the pub lic that, if M. Sardou is a man of talent, he is certainly not a man of character." It then goes on to say that the nterview with M. Sarden was in accordance latter's appointment, states where it took place, and gives day and date. "In the course of the conversation," it says, "which lasted exactly forty minutes, the representative of the Paus made the discovery that the collaboration of M. Sardou to the Dictionary of the French Academy did not absorb his attention sufficiently to make his neglect the vocabulary of the fish market. Of all the picturesque words that escaped the lips of M. Sardou we were only willing to present one, the term of s- de petite journalizies, which noted exactly the state of mind of the author of 'La Tosca;' and out of charity the close of the interview was omitted. As the representative of the July noticed the undue excitement of M. Sardou, he thought proper to say to him: Permit me to hope, my dear master, tha you will come back to better sentiments in regard to the prest.' Thereupon M. Sardou, in a fit of rage, ex claimed: 'Once more let me tell you here and now tha

And there the case rests for the present. Prospects of the Hebrew Fair.

Already the indications are that the big Hebrew fair will be, flushcially at least, one of the mos successful enterprises of the kind ever conducted in New York. The Bhai Brith, the most powerful beneviolent organization probably in the country, has offered to dispose of 10,180 season takets among its various lodges, and has asked that one night be set aside for it. As this has already been assented to by the managers, the receipts of that night are guaranteed to be immense, the purpose of the fair is to raise a fund for the erection of a building similar to that now occupied by the Young Man's Christian Association on Twenty-third street. There will be schools for the poor children of the east side, where they will be instructed both in 10,000 million that the work of the control of successful enterprises of the kind ever conducted is

Pontifical Mass in the Cathedral.

Pontifical mass was celebrated by Arch-shop Corrigan at St Patrick's Cathedral resterday porning. It was the feast of the Immaculate Concepmorning. It was the feast of the immaculate Concep-tion of the Virgin Mary, and the day also happens to be one set aside by the Church in recognition of the United States. The Cathedrai was crowded and saide from the presence of the Arribbishop the service was un-mentally interesting by reason of the excellent character of the music. Organist Whitam F Fecher was in charge. The mass was of a composite character: the Kyris, Gloria Sanctia, and Agrius Del taken from Nieder-meyer; the Credo from the "Kalliwoda" mass, and the effectory, an ave Maria, by Cherubini Mars H. M. Jones of Philadeiphia was the suprame soloisis for the day, and the Michael Groeb, contraino; Mr. Charles Easer, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, bass.

Mr. Cullom is Spry at 84.

John Trainer went into Peter Cullom's tailor shop at \$20 First avenue on Saturday night, tried on a yest, and then tried to run off with it. Mr. Culiom, who 84 years old, sprang over the counter and nabbe Trainor. Trainor tried to shake off the old man, but the latter pounded him with his fist into non-resistance, and marchaed him with his fist into non-resistance, and marchaed him to the Twenty-second street police station. Testerday Trainor, who is an ordinarily strong young man was held in \$500 ball by Justice McMahon, Mr. Cullom was not even winded in his struggle with Trainor.

Circumstantial Evidence.

"See how Penner and Spacer are laughing one of them must have worked off a joke." That's so, and I know that Spacer is the guilty one. " How do you know?"
" Because he is doing most of the laughing."

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT. A detective, talking yesterday about New York life remarked that the majority of crimes in New York were hatched in boarding bouses. "The whole method of life in a boarding house," the officer said, "is a mi-take, but it is the sort of thing that cannot be rectified very well. Nothing is so injurious in this world as to have people interfering in other people's business. It makes scandal out of mothins, and breeds antaconism which sometimes ends in violence. The trouble with boarding houses is that they are usually worked by poarting nouses in that women, who use them as a cloak regular set of men and women, who use them as a cloak to conceal their lack of respectability. Many a board-ing house in New York harbors characters of the most deprayed and abandoned sort without the landledy being any the wiser. The influence of the criminals is, however, very bad, particularly since its existence is not suspected. Men go down town to business early in the morning, leaving their wives to rise late and dawdie about the house until luncheon. Then the women, hav-ing grown weary of the atmosphere of the house, dress themselves up and go larking around Broadway or is some of the matines. Their husbands do not get home until after dark, and the whole of the upper part of the town is free from discettion. Hence, the women take any risks that suit their fevered fancy, and their husbands know nothing about it, for the up-town people are usually weary of the little peccadilices. I have for some weeks been watching a certain group of boarding houses carefully and following some of the inmatea The information obtained is astonishing. A great many husbands in this city ought to make it a practice to come up town when they are not expected, if only to teach their wives that they do not enjoy absolute immunity from discovery. Some of the cheap restan rants are the most approved resorts for boarding home women, and there is a great deal of drinking in them but sobody seems to be the wiser. I suppose a boarding bonee is a direct result of the growded condition of

Some of the newspaper reports about the change in Mms. Patti's appearance are misleading. It is not a pro-found metamorphosis by any means. Mms. Patti has fellowed the prevailing fashion in France which distinctly runs toward red hair. She has not bleached her bair to the light straw color which was such an abomination to the eves of even careless observers, but has given to a rich reddish hue. It is alleged that a great many women are following in the footsteps of the famous sing-er in this country, and a little close observation detects a reddish tint on the head of many a formerly brown or black-haired woman. The change is rather to be wel-comed, for anything is better than the mops of instra-less yellow hair which so long ensiaved womankind.

New York, but, you can take my word for it, it is not the sort of a life that conduces to demestic happiness."

The Galety girls are visiting the theatres and parad-ing Broadway with great industry. They are stalwart and handsome English women, and the four dancers, whose work has been so diumaily copied in this country by the Mrs. Lederer troups and the quartet at Niblo's. will find themselves suddenly cast into the shade. The genuine Galety dancers who have come over in Mr. Ab-bey's company were for years in the chorus, where they studied the dancing of Letty Lind and Silvia Grey. They are still expected to create more or less of a furor, though the novelty has been worn off by the various

J. Bargeant Cram, who has recently attracted considerable attention in the Dock Board, is one of the managers and heavy weights of the Manhattan Club. He is a very large man, stands erect, wears clothes which fit his form snucly, and looks seriously upon every phase his form snurly, and looks seriously upon every phase of life. He was a triend of Mayor Grant for a number of years, and that is the reason for his sudden lift. He does not seem to regard politics as much of a business

Gilbert and Sullivan and their agent, D'Oyley Carte have nobody else to thank for the difficulty they have experienced in placing their new obers in America but hemselves. The terms which the Englishmen made for "Ruddigore" and "Princess Ida" were so steep and their general management so severe that the American managers were badly hit on both investments. Efforts were made to get the English authors to make more reasonable terms after the failure of the operas was assured, but they held the American managers up in the sharpest way, and the result was a very decided deficit in the bank accounts of several of the leading men in the theatrical business here. Gilbert drives hard bargains and he is a difficult man to get anything from which does not show a very handsome profit to the firm of Gilbert & Sulivan. This time their greediness, according to theatrical managers, will end in a direct manual loss to them, for the Gilbert and Sulivan opera is practically going begging among the big man agers of the country. There are, of course, many of the younger and more ambitious theatrical men who are willing to take any risks, but they are not in a position to secure the authors of the piece, and hence they are ot allowed to make even a bld for it.

E. D. Ward, who died the other day in Englands E. D. Ward, who died the other day in England, achieved a great degree of popularity when he was in Mr. Abbey's company here at Wallack's Theatre. He was a man of tall and rather spare dgure, but very graceful on the stage, and he had literally the whole range of parts at his fingers' ends. He played villating and heroes equally well, and, after making a success here in the part of a blass captain in 'Oaste," he went back to England and entered won the heads see the back to England and entered upon the broadest part of surleague at once. His death was a great surprise to actors here, for his health was supposed to have been

Dockstader was made up to look ill on the night of the first performance of the "Taliapoosa." His face was lined with white and green chalk, and his simulation of pensickness was unpleasantly realistic; but aside even from this there was an impression abroad that the minstrel really was ill beneath the make-up. He had none of the robust and noisy humor which usually characterin a certain way through the cast. As a comile opera the piece was a remarkable failure for no one in the company seemed to have any life or joility, and the older theatregoese present rather isaned to the notion that this was due to the lifeless bearing of the leading actor of the company. Dockstader was exceedingly nervous. During all of his comedy scenes he watched the audience narrowly with one eye, and when people began to get up and go out he would fellow them with a pathetic look until they had disappeared at the en trance of the theatre. This sort of thing naturally mil tated against the success of the character which he

was attempting to portray. It is said in the best restaurants that there have been no sausages on demand by customers for two days past. The restaurant keepers are not suspected of palming horse-mest sausage off on their patrona, but such revelations as that from Newtown have a decided and prompt effect upon the palate of the public. There is no use of talking sausare to a man with a delicate appetite nowadays. When Mr. Busset's name has been mak into the limbe of the past the popularity of the sausage, with its side dish of wheat cakes, for breakfast

Tom Williams, who is just now receiving a paper notoriety through his escapade with May Yohe in San Francisco, is very tall, exceedingly size, and he is tusually described on the race tracks as the renning mate of Perter Asha. (He smokes cigarettes incessantly, is very round shouldered, and looks something like an unhealthy college boy of 23 or 24. Like many other of the younger California men, he has crowded many stormy experiences into the thirty-five years of his life He is the third man within a year whose marriage to Miss Yoke has been confidently affirmed by that erratic young woman. She is a high-colored and rather noisy young buriesque actress, with a tremendous fondness for posing in public. Her equipment for success thus far would seem to consist entirely in three deep tone in her voice and a fondness for announcing her mar riage with the utmost circumstantiality of detail to a new man every four or five months.

For several years new the foremost of the Prench cooks of New York have been in the habit of dining to gether once a weak. Most of them are employed in th otels and restaurants, and only a few of the big cooks n private families are invited to this charmed circle The meal is usually prepared entirely by the diners Each takes his turn at making the saind which is con idered the most honorable work, and each also takes his turn at carving and playing the host. These dinners are held in rotation at the different places at which these cooks are employed, never in the public dicing room, but in one of those rooms connected with the kitchen which is set aside at every hotel and restaurant

as the private dining room of the chef and his help.

A man who was riding down town on a Third avenue train yesterday became involved in an interesting diem ma which afferded amusement to all those passenger who became aware of it. He was seated directly behind the last cross seat in the car. In front of him was a roung woman who was devoting her time to watching the rindows on the opposite side of the street as the train aped along. She was young and pratty; without her knowledge a few treases of her blond hair had escaped from under her bonnet, and had fallen over the shoolder of the man behind her, and had in some unex-plained manuer become fastened around one of the buttons of his coat. He made one or two delicate attem; to remove the wandering tresses, but was to finid that he only entangled them the more

He sat there with a frightened but meek expression upon bla face, not during to move. A climax was put to is predicament by the young woman's arising of rather attempting to do so, at Pour centh street bhe had only got half way out of her erat when she felt a violent tug at her hair. She resumed her seat and urned around indignantly to learn the true situation In a moment her complexion rivalled that of the unfor tunate young man, and her attempts to release herself convulsed the witnesses with langhter. Her fings: trembted, and, after fumbling away until the guard had closed the gate in value attempts to release herself, she gave one timent yank at the two trasers breaking them. ff and leaving the ends still entwined around the m s erable button. Although the man saw them and was painfully conscious of their presence, he did not dark remove them until the young woman had left the car at a next station. For the rest of the way to the City Hall he kept his head buried in his newspaper.